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C.—ADERLOUR-GLENLIVET 12.00
D.—H.K.D. BLEND of the Finest Old Malt Scotch Whiskies 14.40

E.—WATSON'S SPECIALITY
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SCOTCH WHISKY ... \$15.00
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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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BIRTHS.
At Elliot Crescent, Robinson Road, Hongkong, on 19th April, 1901, at the wife of CARL ROSEN, of a son.
On the 14th April, 1901, at 1, Nanjing Road, Shanghai, the wife of PAUL E. ZURR, of a daughter.

DEATH.
On the 12th April, 1901, at Shanghai, HENRY EDWIN HALL, aged 60 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 22nd April, 1901

In a recent issue the *Echo de Chine* reproduced from the *Dépêche Coloniale* an article, signed with the well-known signature of CH. LEMIRE, which is certainly interesting and possibly not without importance. The writer discusses the establishment of more rapid and more certain relations between Indo-China and Russia via Western China. He calls attention to the report of the Chinese Court setting at Chengtu in Szechuen, "where we (the French) in common with the Russians have preponderating commercial interests," which would necessitate French troops being sent overland from Tonkin to protect France's nationals, according to M. LEMIRE; and to the decision of Russia to connect Omsk, the capital of Western Siberia, with the capital of Semiretschinsk province, from which the line will be carried to Tashkend, Russian Turkistan, and thence across the Chinese frontier. M. LEMIRE continues: "From Tush-kend to Liangchou the distance is, as we have said, 300 miles. Now Liangchou is a telegraphic station on the line from Kuldja to Hsianfu. All that is required is to join this point to Chengtu, which is already in telegraphic connection with 'Yunnanfu, Luokai, and Hanai.' France now has her duty, says the writer; and that is, not to allow the erection of an 'Anglo-German barrier such as would arise from the occupation of the Yangtze region by these two Powers.' "Our true wall of China," goes on M. LEMIRE, "should consist in the projected establishment of a Russian railway from Samarkand to Han-

kow." Such is the scheme, which is to build the railway and telegraph lines, and France is to keep the way clear to the south. It was formerly considered utopian, M. LEMIRE says, but is no longer. "Personally we see nothing 'utopian' about the scheme, but different nations have different views about Utopia. But that Szechuen is to be calmly abandoned to the preponderating influences of France and Russia, and that Britain and Germany are about to watch Russia establish a barrier across the Yangtze Valley, are at least improbable ideas. Britain and Germany do not want to occupy the Valley but to keep it open. Russia's advance from the north will be strictly watched, there can be no doubt. French intrigues in the south will ultimately claim the attention which at present is not given to them. We have listened for many years to France's preposterous claims to a sphere of influence in the two Kwang provinces, Yunnan, and Szechuen. It is time that it should be made clear that such claims will never be recognised by the commercial Powers any more than they are by China herself. France's interest in the provinces in question arises simply from contiguity; statistics easily show how paltry is her commerce with them. The day of land-grabbing in China, under whatever pretext, must be brought to an end, now that the Powers have decided against the disastrous policy of partition.

It is stated that H.M.S. *Edipe* is to relieve H.M.S. *Hermione* on this station.

The German mail of the 20th March was delivered in London on the 19th inst.

M. H. F. Carmichael has been appointed Acting Assistant Government Marine Surveyor during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Macdonald.

The usual weekly prayer-meeting in connection with the Hongkong Christian Union will be held at the Music Room in the City Hall at 5.15 p.m.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported five fresh cases of plague and six deaths (all Chinese); and one fresh case of small-pox (Chinese).

The Mother Superior of the Italian Convent gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a sum of \$110 from a friend of the institution for the extension of the Convent.

In the accounts prepared by the Admiralty under the Naval Works Act, under the heading "Increased Estimates," the Hongkong Dockyard Extension figures for £700,000.

On Friday night the Russian torpedo-boats *Kit, Delphin, and Son* arrived from Saigon on their way north. On Saturday the British hospital-ship *Guelior* came down from Yaku.

A Chinaman employed on the building operations at the Japanese Bank on the Reclamation fell from a scaffolding on Saturday morning, and died in the Tung Wah Hospital from the injuries he sustained.

Several Chinese shipwrights employed at the Naval Yard were bathing on Friday in the harbour at Kowloon, opposite the Naval Depot, when one suddenly sank and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

The rumour that the German Squadron was to be recalled from China is now definitely set at rest by the announcement that the newly-appointed commanders of the *Weissenburg, Werth* and *Hela* have been ordered to leave for China.

On Saturday afternoon, about five o'clock, Walter Pugh, a stoker on H.M.S. *Humber*, was drowned whilst bathing with some others in Taiwan Bay, beyond the Kowloon Docks. The body has not yet been recovered. Pugh was twenty-one years of age.

The return of stamp revenue for the first quarters of 1900 and 1901 shows an increase in 1901 of \$13,980.30. The principal items which made this up were:—Conveyance or Assignment, \$1,719.45; Settlement, \$1,524.60; Bill of Lading, \$1,504.30; Mortgage, \$1,135.60. The principal decreases were:—Transfer of Shares, \$1,865.70; Power of Attorney, \$1,657.94.

The return of deaths in the Colony during March shows 32 deaths in the European and Foreign Community (10 Civil, 12 Army, 1 Navy) and 421 in the Chinese Community, making a total of 453 for the month. 101 of these were due to chest affections and 110 to various fevers (plague 48, malaria 34, small-pox 26). The principal death-rates were:—British and Foreign Civil Population, 24.4 per 1,000 per annum; Chinese Community, Victoria, Land 20.6 and Harbour 15.1; Chinese, whole Colony, Land 18.9, Boat 15.9, Land and Boat 18.5; total Civil Community 18.7.

Saturday's results in the lawn tennis tournaments of the H.K.C.C. were as follows:—Double Handicap—H. Humphreys and A. Humphreys, owe 15-1, beat C. H. Gale and J. A. Jupp, scratch (6-2, 6-4); Single Handicap, B. class—F. D. Bain, 15, beat J. E. Fee, owes 15-4 (6-2, 7-5, 6-4); J. Hooper, owes 15, beat H. Bickert, owes 3-0 (6-2, 9-7); A. class—P. A. Cox, owes 1-0, beat Major Buttenshaw, 4-6 (6-2, 6-4); E. G. Barrett, 4-6, beat D. Clapham, owes 2-6 (6-4, 6-4); Professional Pairs—H. Pinckney and F. P. Harolf beat A. B. Rouse and C. M. G. Barnes. We are requested to state that all ties in the second round must be played off by Thursday next, otherwise the Committee will feel obliged to scratch any unplayed ties.

Mr. Alex. Macdonald, who is now in Hongkong, is fixed for to-morrow, the 23rd inst., to leave for H.M.S. *Lagard*, on completing his present commission, to be sent to Sheerness Dockyard at a cost of £14,239.

In the programme of work at the dockyard at Portsmouth for the next financial year is the refit of the *Centurion* (battleship), at an estimated cost of £37,000, and of the *Hermione* (cruiser) at £14,000.

The return of M. Doumer to France, has reawakened interest in the race to Yunnan, of which little has been heard of late. The line from Mongtze is being proceeded with, and it is quite evident that a French line through to that province is likely to be accomplished long before a British line will be got through. By the completion of such a line the French will have got a start towards Szechuen, which is the ultimate objective of either country. L. & C. Express.

An unfortunate shooting affair occurred on the morning of the 14th inst. in the country at the back of the New Rifle Range, Shanghai. It appears that a foreigner, a German, had been shooting, and by accident slightly wounded a child. Thereupon he was attacked by a crowd of villagers, who attempted to take his gun from him, and in self-defence the foreigner fired amongst the Chinese, wounding four or five. One, who was taken to the St. Luke's Hospital, was seriously injured in the eye. The Magistrate of the district has taken the matter up, and there is expected to be an inquiry into the matter at the German Consulate.

Wang Tu-hsien, Chilli, where Mr. Stonehouse was killed, has recently been the scene of bloody conflicts with the converts, according to Shanghai native papers. Over a thousand Boxers attacked the converts and slaughtered vast numbers of them. This paragraph, remarks the *Mercury*, sheds a lurid light on the real state of some parts of China. Peace reigns only within range of the rifles of the Allies. Boxerism or anti-foreign hatred personified is as strong as ever, and woe betide the hapless converts after the Allies withdraw! From this point of view, it was far better for the converts if not a single foreign soldier had ever landed to kill and burn, however justly they did so.

SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, 20th April.
IN CRIMINAL SESSION.
BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

AN INGENUOUS FRAUD.
Ching Kee was placed in the dock charged with obtaining goods by false pretences on 30th and 31st March last.

He pleaded not guilty.
Mr. H. C. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Bowley, the Crown Solicitor), prosecuted, and the prisoner was undefended.

The following jury were empanelled:—Messrs. William R. Allison, S. C. de Rosario, John Miller, A. L. da Silva, J. P. M. Smith, C. B. Pearce, and Abdool Hussein Abdool Rahim.

Counsel for the prosecution in opening the proceedings said that on March 20th last Ching Kee went to the store of Messrs. Ritchie & Co., shiphandlers, and ordered some provisions. He said he was the interpreter on board the *Essex*, and took away the goods. The next morning he again made his appearance, and after ordering some more goods told the assistant to have them ready by the afternoon. The goods were accordingly made up in parcels and subsequently placed on board a sampan. A bill was made out which the prisoner said he would pay for immediately, and Mr. Encarnacio went with him in a steam launch with the goods in the sampan in tow. They reached the centre of the harbour, looked round, and then searched both the Kowloon and the Hongkong shores, but could not find the sampan. Prisoner then said that probably he had gone to Canton. Mr. Encarnacio then resumed possession of the goods, and told the prisoner that he could not have them unless he could get a guarantee. The next day the prisoner went to the shop bringing with him another man whom he represented to be the owner of the Chin Man Sing shop and who signed a guarantee for payment. The goods were delivered, but it subsequently turned out that the guarantee was bad, and the prisoner was arrested. The goods comprised 15 cases condensed milk, 10 cases of sardines, 5 cases of salmon and 15 cases of larger beer, 10 pounds of coffee, 26 cases of butter, 10 boxes of cigars, and 10 cases of assorted jams.

Evidence in support of counsel's statement having been given, his Lordship summed up and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship passed sentence of twelve months' hard labour.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
The Indo-China steamer *Kamsang*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on Friday, 19th inst. at 5 p.m.

The P. & O. steamer *Ballaarat*, left Singapore for this port on the 21st inst. at noon, and is due here at about noon on the 23rd inst.

The N. D. L. steamer *Prinzess*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 1st inst., left Colombo on Friday, the 19th inst., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 1st May.

The O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 30th ult., via Honolulu, has arrived at Yokohama, and left for this port on the 20th inst. via Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai.

The O. & O. steamer *Doric*, with mails, &c., which left here March 19th for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu, arrived at her destination on the 17th inst.

The hospital ship *Maine*, which was equipped and provided for service in connection with the war in South Africa, by the American Ladies Committee, and subsequently, under the same auspices, made a trip to China, has just been chartered of her owners, the American Transport Company, by the Admiralty to wait upon the Mediterranean Fleet as a hospital. This is regarded as being an experiment, and should it prove successful, it has been decided that the *Maine* shall be purchased by the Government on terms that are practically already decided upon.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, 21st April, 7.52 p.m.

THE RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.

It is reported from Moukden that the Russians have lent Tseng Chi, the Tartar General of Fengtien, four hundred thousand taels to enable him to raise a military police force in the Province.

YUNNAN TROOPS EN ROUTE.

FOR HSIAN.

General Feng Tse-tai, commanding the troops in Yunnan, has passed Chengtu with 8,000 drilled troops and is proceeding to Hsianfu.

THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, 20th April, 9.35 a.m.

AGUINALDO'S MANIFESTO ISSUED.

Aguinaldo issues a manifesto saying that the country declares unmistakably in favour of peace. Hence he unreservedly acknowledges the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines and advises the insurgents to do likewise.

A THOUSAND PRISONERS RELEASED.

General MacArthur has signalled the event by liberating one thousand Filipino prisoners of war.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, 19th April, 2.40 p.m.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

WAR EXPENSES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer asks for borrowing powers to the extent of £60,000,000 on Consols. War expenses, including those for the expedition to China, which amount to £5,500,000, come to £153,000,000. This is double the cost of the Crimean War. Sir William Harcourt, criticising the statement in the House of Commons, said that it was the most disastrous financial statement ever made; in the course of eighteen months the country's debt had increased by £127,000,000.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 18th April.

SOUTH AFRICA—A DISHEARTENING DESPATCH.

In the Blue-book, a despatch from Sir Alfred Milner, dated 6th February, summarising the situation, says that it is useless to deny that the last half-year has been one of retrogression both materially and morally.

LONDON, 18th April.

THE BUDGET.

The deficit last year amounts to 53 millions sterling. Had it not been for the war there would have been a surplus of 15 millions sterling.

LONDON, 18th April.

THE BUDGET.

The Budget estimates the expenditure for 1901 at £187,602,000 sterling, of which £60,000,000 is for the war. The deficit is estimated at £55,000,000.

It is proposed to add twopences to the Income tax; to impose a duty of four shillings and twopences on refined Sugar, polarising above 98, including the West Indian duty; to diminish the duty on Raw Sugar polarising below 98; to impose duties of two shillings on Molasses, of one shilling and eightpence on Glucose and an export duty of one shilling a ton on Coal.

The new duties are estimated to yield £11,000,000 sterling. It is proposed to suspend the Sinking Fund, and to borrow £60,000,000 on Consols.

LONDON, 19th April.

THE BUDGET.

The debate on the Budget has been directed chiefly against the export duty on Coal as being a reversion to protection. The Sugar and Coal duties have been adopted.

COST OF THE WAR.

The war has cost up to the present, £151,000,000 sterling.

GARRISON ATHLETIC MEETING.

The Garrison Athletic Meeting, which today started at the Wongsingh Recreation Ground, was a large and thoroughly representative one. The hands of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, 3rd Madras Light Infantry, and 22nd Bombay Infantry attended, and accounted very pleasingly for the intervals between the events. Appended are the results—
FIRST DAY.
1.—Throwing the Cricket Ball.—First prize, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5. Presented by Soldiers' Club.—1. Private Lillywhite, A.O.C. 99 yards 2 inches; 2. Bombardier Norris, R.G.A. 89 yards 8 inches; 3. L. O. Dickens, R.W.F. 86 yards 24 inches.
2.—Putting the Weight (Indian Native Troops).—First prize, \$8; second, \$4; third, \$2. Presented by Hon. J. Kewick.—1. Maula Baksh, H.K.S.B.R.A. 30 ft. 2 inches; 2. Madat Khan, H.K.S.B.R.A.; 3. Damaris, 5th I.H.C.
3.—Quarter-mile Race (Indian Native Troops).—First prize, \$8; second, \$4; third, \$2. Presented by R. K. Leigh, Esq.—1. Bala Singh; 2. Gunda Singh; 3. Bala Singh (all H.K.S.B.R.A.).
4.—Heats for Hurdle Race (British Troops).—See final on second day.
5.—High Jump (Indian Native Troops).—First prize, \$8; second, \$4; third, \$2. Presented by Hon. J. Kewick.—1. Jabin, 4th G.M. 2. Sija Ram; 3. Mahundi.
6.—Hundred Yards Race (British Troops).—Prizes presented by Soldiers' Club.—1. Cor. Griffiths, R.G.A.; 11 sec.; 2. Sergeant Wallis, R.G.A.; 3. Bom. Frost, R.G.A.
7.—One Mile Race (open to all natives of India in Government employ).—First prize, \$10; second, \$5; third, \$2. Presented by H. Shawan, Esq.—1. Sunda Singh, H.K.S.B.R.A.; 2. Bala Singh, 22nd B.I.; 3. Masta Kim, H. K. Regt.
8.—Football Places Kick (British Troops).—First prize, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5. Presented by Soldiers' Club.—1. Ser. Ruth, R.G.A.; 2. Bom. Curran, R.G.A.; 3. Pte. Preedy, R.W.F.
9.—Sledge Train Followers' Race.—First prize, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$2. Presented by Captain Cameron.—1. Shaik Jawar; 2. Shaik; 3. Ragatara.
10.—Semi-final Tag-of-War (Indian Native Troops).—See final on second day.
11.—120 Yards Race (for British warrant and N.C. officers and men of six years' service and upwards).—One yard allowed per year above minimum. First prize, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5. Presented by H. Shawan, Esq.—1. Maa. Gun. Chisholm, R.G.A.; 13 sec.; 2. Cor. Griffiths; 3. Cor. Tuohy, R.A.M.O.
12.—Long Jump (Indian Native Troops).—First prize, \$8; second, \$4; third, \$2. Presented by W. Poate, Esq.—1. Abdullah I, 22nd B.I. 16 ft. 7 in.; 2. Gunda Singh, H.K.S.B.R.A.; 3. Sada Ram, 22nd B.I.
13.—British Officers (sword v. sword, mounted).—A cup presented by L. Boyle, Esq.—Capt. Finch, 1st B.I.
14.—Hundred Yards Race (Indian Native Troops).—First prize, \$8; second, \$4; third, \$2. Presented by B. K. Leigh, Esq.—1. Shaik Abdullah I, 22nd B.I. 12 sec.; 2. Bala Singh, H.K.S.B.R.A.; 3. Gunda Singh (do).
15.—220 Yards Race (British Troops).—First prize, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5. Presented by Soldiers' Club.—1. Cor. Griffiths, 25 sec.; 2. Ser. Wallis; 3. Bom. Reed, 25th B.I.
16.—Two Hundred Yards Followers' Race (other than Sledge Train).—First prize, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$2. Presented by Hon. C. P. Chatter.—1. Bala Singh, 5th I.H.C.; 2. Bom. Khan, 1st B.I.; 3. Rawan Khan, 22nd B.I.
17.—British Officers Race.—A cup presented by Sir P. Jackson, Kt.—1. Mr. Cowie; 2. Mr. Wakefield.
18.—150 Yards Race (Native Officers).—First prize, \$20; second, \$10; third, \$5. Presented by H.E. the Governor.—1. Jem. Nabber Hassan, 22nd B.I.; 2. Sab. Ahmed Deen, H.K.S.B.R.A.; 3. Gowan Sani, 3rd M.L.I.
19.—One Mile Race (British Troops).—First prize, \$25; second, \$10; third, \$5. Presented by H.E. the Governor.—1. Bandman Gregory, R.W.F. 4 min. 56 sec.; 2. Maa. Gun. Chisholm; 3. Bom. Reed.
20.—Obstacle Race (all natives of India in Government employ).—First prize, \$13; second, \$8; third, \$4. Presented by Hon. C. P. Chatter.—1. Nulash Singh, H.K.S.B.R.A.; 2. Shaik Gillman, 3rd M.L.I.; 3. Shaik Kullo, 22nd B.I.
21.—Semi-final Tag-of-War (British Troops).—See final on second day.
SECOND DAY.
1.—High Jump (British Troops).—First prize, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5. Presented by Soldiers' Club.—1. Bandman Gregory, R.W.F. 5 ft. 11 in.; 2. Gun. McCann, R.G.A. 5 ft. 4 in.; 3. Bom. Frost, 3rd.
2.—220 Yards Race (members of Police Force).—First prize, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5. Presented by Soldiers' Club.—1. P. C. Gast; 2. P. C. George; 2 min. 10 sec.
3.—150 Yards Race (for Indian Native Troops of 12 years' service and upwards).—One yard for each year above minimum. First prize, \$8; second, \$4; third, \$2. Presented by Hon. C. P. Chatter.—1. Faizal Khan, 22nd B.I.; 2. Gunda Singh; 3. Bala Singh, Sledge Train, Bullock Est.
4.—Final Hurdle Race (British Troops).—First prize, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5. Presented by Soldiers' Club.—1. Ser. Wallis, 19 sec.; 2. Cor. Griffiths; 3. Cor. Tomlinson, R.W.F.
5.—Long Jump (British Troops).—First prize, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5. Presented by Soldiers' Club.—1. Bandman Gregory, 17 ft. 7 in.; 2. Gun. McCann; 3. Ser. Ruth.
6.—Bullock Riding.—First prize, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$2. Presented by W. Poate, Esq.—1. L. N. Dayra; 2. Dr. Maitry; 3. Goolan Mahomed.

Fine weather—though a trifle warm; and at times cloudy—favoured the sports on Friday and Saturday, and as a consequence the gathering of spectators on the Wongsingh Recreation Ground was a large and thoroughly representative one. The hands of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, 3rd Madras Light Infantry, and 22nd Bombay Infantry attended, and accounted very pleasingly for the intervals between the events. Appended are the results—

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21.—Semi-final Tag-of-War (British Troops).—See final on second day.
SECOND DAY.
1.—High Jump (British Troops).—First prize, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5. Presented by Soldiers' Club.—1. Bandman Gregory, R.W.F. 5 ft. 11 in.; 2. Gun. McCann, R.G.A. 5 ft. 4 in.; 3. Bom. Frost, 3rd.
2.—220 Yards Race (members of Police Force).—First prize, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5. Presented by Soldiers' Club.—1. P. C. Gast; 2. P. C. George; 2 min. 10 sec.
3.—150 Yards Race (for Indian Native Troops of 12 years' service and upwards).—One yard for each year above minimum. First prize, \$8; second, \$4; third, \$2. Presented by Hon. C. P. Chatter.—1. Faizal Khan, 22nd B.I.; 2. Gunda Singh; 3. Bala Singh, Sledge Train, Bullock Est.
4.—Final Hurdle Race (British Troops).—First prize, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5. Presented by Soldiers' Club.—1. Ser. Wallis, 19 sec.; 2. Cor. Griffiths; 3. Cor. Tomlinson, R.W.F.
5.—Long Jump (British Troops).—First prize, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5. Presented by Soldiers' Club.—1. Bandman Gregory, 17 ft. 7 in.; 2. Gun. McCann; 3. Ser. Ruth.
6.—Bullock Riding.—First prize, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$2. Presented by W. Poate, Esq.—1. L. N. Dayra; 2. Dr. Maitry; 3. Goolan Mahomed.

At the conclusion of the sports, General Gascoigne delivered a short speech. He said:—Ladies and gentlemen, before making Mr. Bartie to distribute the prizes, I would like to make a few remarks. This Garrison Athletic Meeting is the first attempt of the kind we have made, and I need not tell you that it has required a great deal of organisation and management to finish all the competitors in the short time we did. I therefore think there is a good deal of thanks due to a number of people who have undertaken the job and done it so well as it has been done. The committee of officers who undertake the management of affairs are the first people to whom our thanks are due. Of course, some of the members of this committee stand out more than others, and I am glad to say that I have met them all. I have met them at the Royal Artillery (Applause). He had the whole management of the entertainment department in his hands (laughter), and whether he performed his duties to your satisfaction or not you best can tell. (Renewed laughter). Not only that he has done so, but he has also a good deal of management of money connected therewith, as we have received that his expenses attached to that department must be kept quite separate from the expenses regarding the sports. All this has given him a great deal of extra work (Applause). Next on the list of those who have helped in this is Quartermaster Campbell, of the Royal Engineers. Our greatest thanks are due to him, and it is no exaggeration to say that without him we could not have held this meeting. The success we have had is due to his great experience in these matters. He has also worked morning, noon, and evening to achieve the success we have had. (Applause). Then, lastly, I come to my

TIENTSIN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Tientsin, 8th April.
CONTINUED FRENCH ROWDYISM.

The chief feature of the week has been the continued rowdyism of the French. This has become so persistent and so serious as to threaten to impair the *entente*. Making every allowance for national bias and discounting heavily all one-sided accounts that reach us, the conclusion is still that only one side is to be blamed—our Gallic allies in the ranks; for it is to be noted that the conduct of the officers has throughout been unimpeachable. The French privates are suffering from an acute attack of Angiophobia, as occult in its origin as it is disagreeable in its effects. A week ago Lieut. Barnett of the Sixth Burmahs was cut down by a sword slash, in the main thoroughfare between the two British Concessions. He was most gratuitously attacked by a crowd of seven men, but had the satisfaction of giving one of them a heavy blow with a stick, before he was seized from behind, thrown down and severely wounded by a sword attack. Fortunately one of his assailants dropped his hat, which led to his subsequent arrest, and let us hope, his punishment. The men of the Sixty-first are quite out of hand and nobody in private wear bewails the fact that the French officers. Only six days ago at the Station the French guard disobeyed their corporal, filled their magazine rifle, and sallied out to avenge a fancied insult (the Indian sentries had stopped one Frenchman abusing and ill-treating a coolie). Blood would have inevitably been shed but for the accidental appearance of their own commanding officer, who at that moment had to leave the dinner table; he came across his own men bent on honour's cause as they called it though others deemed it murder. Needless to say, the men were at once put under arrest. It is to be clearly understood that this mania is confined only to Tientsin; in Peking the troops are far apart, but are mutually courteous when they meet; at Shanhaikwan they are the best of friends, and also they are at all the minor stations where both are located.

AFFAIRS OTHERWISE CALM.

The Russian affair, the disagreement about the land at the Railway Station, is in abeyance, and barring the attitude of the French soldiery our local horizon is clear.

AMERICANS LEAVING.

The American force, with the exception of a Legion guard of 150 men at Peking, is making every preparation to leave Chihli, and has already advertised the sale of all its superfluous stores. Like the Australians it will leave with the hearty goodwill and the esteem of everybody. Nothing could have been more satisfactory than the good-comradeship which has marked their relations in all ranks with our people; "brother-in-arms" is the exact phrase for it. There is also a report that the French and Russians contemplate large withdrawals of their forces in the North in the next few days.

PEKING NEWS.

The political situation has not, as far as is known, developed one jot; and wise observers have given up speculating on the matter. I feel sure that the extension of the Legations which is going on all the time, quite apart from the views of the Chinese, is a bigger question than most folk imagine in the Manchu mind; it will be a very bitter pill for them to swallow, and as much as anything retards their return. Never again will Christendom allow itself to be at the mercy of ignorant and fanatical foes, and if fortress there must be in the Capital it is to be in our hands. The Railway is at present being extended from the outer gate of the Temple of Heaven to the wall adjoining the Chinese and Tartar Cities, between the Water Gate and the Hata Men. At present the line is not going through the wall, though the latter is to be cut for the convenience of passengers. The British troops this week in Peking give a grand athletic and military tournament on the Indian scale; the affair is to last four days and there is a special camp and mess for visitors, civil as well as military.

BRITISH CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION.

There is a good deal of criticism here at the constitution of the Legation Committee for investigating British claims. I think I mentioned before that it is composed of Mr. Power, the First Secretary, and Messrs. Campbell and Jamieson of the Consular Service. As to ability and impartiality, the Committee is a very strong affair, but Tientsin is of opinion that a home barrister of wide commercial experience should have a place on it, as many of the questions on which it will have to decide involve complex trade matters and crucial points in commercial law. It is now supposed that the gross claims will not be far short of two millions sterling; this of course only refers to British subjects.

DR. IRWIN'S DEATH.

Tientsin on Good Friday lost in Dr. Andrew Irwin one of its oldest residents and most esteemed citizens. As a man and a doctor the deceased gentleman commanded boundless respect, and better still, confidence and affection. He was one of the pioneers of Western medicine among the Chinese and was for years an intimate friend of Li Hung-chang, whom he accompanied to Europe on the occasion of his famous mission. Dr. Irwin leaves a widow and one child. Their departure will leave a gap in our social circle that can never be adequately filled. The funeral took place on Easter Sunday and was attended by all sorts and conditions of men, affording most striking testimony to the unique position the good doctor held in the hearts of the native as well as in the affectionate regard of our very cosmopolitan community.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the [opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

18th April.

SIR.—All parties, I think, should be grateful to Mr. Michie for the judicious and impartial tone with which he treated the subject of his instructive lecture. If the missionary question is to be discussed, as he says it must, it is greatly to be desired that it be done in the moderate and impartial method of which he gives the example. May I be pardoned for taking exception, in this connection, to certain strong expressions in your own valuable columns, where certain practices of some bodies of missionaries—practices which may indeed be worthy of condemnation—are qualified as simply "vicious" and "disreputable"?

Missionaries in particular will be grateful to Mr. Michie for his clear testimony to the fact, "that the Christian religion, as such, has never provoked the Chinese Government or people to acts of violence; and that their real objection to the propaganda has been, and is, primarily political, and only incidentally religious." The difficulties surrounding missionary work are manifold and complex, and it is not easy to get at the bottom of them and to say just how such difficulties might be best overcome. In the practical solution of them, no doubt many mistakes have been committed, and it is well that mistaken methods be brought to light. However, exaggeration will not help the cause of truth, and even Mr. Michie is not quite free from exaggeration, I should say, as when he says, for instance, that the aim of Roman Catholic missionaries is to "convert the population of China into French citizens."

Mr. Michie's reference to the missions under the Mongol dynasty is interesting and instructive. Those were palmy days for foreigners in China, when not missionaries only, but even the "globe trotters" of those times, could bear such testimony as that of the old Moor, Ibn Batuta: "China is the safest, as well as the pleasantest, of all the regions on the earth for a traveller." It is well known that flourishing missions existed in those days, which disappeared upon the advent to power of the exclusive, superstitious and narrow-minded Ming. May not the peace and the prosperity enjoyed by the missions in those days be attributed to the efficient and liberal-minded government under the great Khan and his successors? And perhaps here we might find the solution of the missionary question of our day. Give China an efficient government, assure the people a just and equitable administration in the provinces, so that there may be no reason for looking to foreigners for protection, no hope of practising injustices through the favour of foreigners gained, let us say, under false pretences; then, if the missionary question does disappear, or does not lose most of its troublesome and disagreeable features, we may be able at least to fix the blame more definitely upon certain missionary methods. It can scarcely be said that missionary work has had a fair chance in China since the beginning of the persecution in the 18th century, to which Mr. Michie refers. It would be much to claim that, among so many missionary bodies, of such different views and methods, there have been no abuses, however well-intentioned we may suppose missionaries to be. But considering the unfavourable circumstances in which missionary work is, and has been, carried on, we might abstain from passing too severe a judgment upon certain provisional methods. If the outcome of the present crisis in China were to be the establishment of a really good and efficient government in the empire, the missionary question might regulate itself, or at least it would be easier to discover abuses and remedy them.

Mr. Michie attributes the origin of the persecution in the 18th century to a Jesuit plot to dethrone the Emperor and put up a usurper. The persecution began under Yung-ching, within a few days after his accession to the throne. Mr. Michie may refer to the troubles at court, before the death of Kang-hi, concerning the succession. Those troubles were of a serious character, but I do not think the slightest reliable evidence can be produced that the Jesuits had anything to do with them. That the Jesuits did not plot against Yung-ching after his accession, there is evidence sufficient in the fact that they were retained at his court as astronomers during his whole reign.

SAM-PA-TSAL.

[We may point out to our correspondent that what we described as "vicious" was the principle upheld by Western arms in China that the life of a foreign preacher can and must be paid for in money or land for his country's benefit; and as "disreputable" the policy of the European Powers who are willing to use their missionary countrymen as political agents. We did not actually apply the terms in question to missionary practices, though we cannot see that had we so characterised a willingness on the part of protestant evangelists to lend themselves to such schemes, such terms would have been unjustifiable.—ED. D.P.]

Gliding down without the aid of a battery, says a writer in *Work* gives only the thinnest film of gold; it cannot be expected to stand any real wear, as the film of gold is easily rubbed off. The following solution may be used in gliding brass and copper chains: Dissolve 4 oz. of gold chloride in 1 qt. of distilled water, and 1 lb. of potassium carbonate dissolved in 1 qt. of distilled water, and boil the mixture for two hours. Swill the chains in the hot solution for a minute, rinse in hot water, and dry by shaking in sawdust. Silver and other metal chains may be glided without a battery in an ordinary gold cyanide gliding solution by attaching a strip of zinc to the article. But in this case the gliding solution soon becomes contaminated with zinc.

THE HEALTH OF HONGKONG IN 1900.

The Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1900 is now published. We make the following extracts:—

AREA.
The island of Hongkong has an area of rather more than 29 square miles and the City of Victoria is situated upon its northern shore, extending along the sea-front for a distance of four-and-a-half miles and up the hillside to the city limit of 600 feet above high-water mark.

The domestic building of the City of Victoria number 8,600 (exclusive of Barracks and Police Stations) of which 738 are European dwellings, while there are also some 130 European dwellings in the hill district. This shows a decrease of 14 non-Chinese dwellings as compared with the previous year and an increase of 693 Chinese dwellings. The plans of 1,319 new buildings, and of alterations to 3,186 existing buildings have passed through my hands during the year, with a view to seeing that they complied strictly with the Public Health Ordinances of the colony. During the previous year plans of 634 new buildings, and of alterations to 772 existing buildings were received, so that the records of the past year show great activity in building operations throughout the colony, which has been occasioned in part by the alterations required by Ordinance No. 94 of 1899.

POPULATION.
The population of the Colony at the Census taken in January, 1897, was 248,380, while at the Census taken in January, 1901, it was 283,955, exclusive of the Army and Navy. The following is the estimated population to the middle of 1900:—

Non-Chinese Population	91,300
Chinese Population	192,655
Total Chinese Population	283,955
Army	2,568
Navy	3,110
Total Population of the Colony	293,418

Neither the Census returns, nor the estimates given above, include that portion of Kowloon to which the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board was extended at the end of last year.

The total strength of troops in garrison on June 30th, 1900, was 53 British officers and men, with 11 Indian officers and 999 Indian warrant officers, N. C. O.'s and men, making a total of 2,116 as compared with 3,098 in the previous year. There were in addition 81 British women and 150 British children, and also 82 Asiatic women and 139 Asiatic children on the strength. The reduction in the number of troops in the colony at this period of the year is explained by the fact that a number of them were serving with the north with the China Expeditionary Force. At the Census taken in January, 1901, there were 5,501 residents and men and 2,139 camp followers resident in the colony, making a total of 7,640.

The total strength of the British fleet on the China station on June 30th, 1900, was 6,719 British officers and men, 390 Chinese servants and 1 Japanese servant, making a total of 7,110 as compared with 7,738 in the previous year. At the census taken in January, 1901, the actual number of officers and men of His Majesty's Navy present in the colony was 5,597, and the estimated average number resident here (ashore and aloft) throughout the year 1900 is put at 3,110.

The Chinese boat population of the colony (including 1,180 Chinese on the merchant ships in the harbour) numbered 41,581 at the census taken in January, 1901, and has been estimated at 40,180 to the middle of the year 1900.

The number of registered boats belonging to the port in 1900 was as follows:—
Fishing and trading junks 7,434
Cargo-boats, lighters, sampans, etc. 4,953
Total 12,387

This represents an average of 3.4 persons per boat, which is precisely the same as the average at the previous census.

The number of boats licensed in 1890 was 10,885 and in 1898 it was 10,150. The figures for 1900 do not include 1,155 fishing junks licensed for Cheung Chau, 767 for Tai O and 2,154 for Taiipo, as these villages in the New Territory do not come within the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board, nor are they included in the estimates of population.

The population of the colony is classified primarily into Chinese and non-Chinese, the former being greatly in the majority. The non-Chinese comprise a white population of 10,020, of whom 4,842 are civilians and the remainder belong either to the Army or the Navy. The coloured races (non-Chinese) number 4,738 and include East Indians, Malays, Filipinos, and a few Africans and Japanese, while the coloured Portuguese alone number 1,898.

The population is essentially a male adult one, as no less than 72.9 per cent. of the Chinese population and 62.6 per cent. of the non-Chinese civil population are males, while more than half the civil population (55.9 per cent. of the Chinese and 47.6 per cent. of the non-Chinese) are between the ages of 20 and 45. The proportion of the population of Great Britain between these ages is only 33.8 per cent.

The recent Census has revealed the fact that during the past four years—that is to say since the Census taken in January, 1897—the excess of males over females has become more marked, both among the Chinese and the non-Chinese community; for the previous proportions were 70.9 per cent. of males among the Chinese, and 53.6 per cent. of males among the non-Chinese. The greatly increased rentals of domestic buildings, during the past four years, are no doubt the cause of this reduction in the female population, for both the Chinese and the non-Chinese would bear a just proportion to their earnings. It will be noted that the reduction is even more marked among the non-Chinese community than among the Chinese, and until cheap and rapid transit is afforded to the outlying districts of the City, I am afraid that this great disproportion of the sexes will be maintained, or even further accentuated.

BIRTHS.

The births registered during the year were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chinese	61,247	54,123	115,370
Non-Chinese	82	56	138
Total	61,329	54,179	115,508

This is equivalent to a general birth-rate of 33 per 1,000, as compared with 4.5 per 1,000 in 1899, and 4.7 per 1,000 in 1898. The birth-rate among the non-Chinese community alone was

17.1 per 1,000, as compared with 17.7 per 1,000 in 1899 and 15.9 per 1,000 in 1898.

DEATHS.
The total number of deaths registered during the year was 6,773 as compared with 6,181 during the previous year. The death-rate for 1900 was therefore 23.9 per 1,000 as compared with 23.8 per 1,000 in 1899, and an average of 22.2 per 1,000 during the preceding five years. These deaths include 1,622 from tubercular fever (plague).

The death-rate of the colony shows a marked reduction during the past ten years, when compared with the rate for the previous decade, but there can be no question that, with such a young adult population as exists in this colony, the death-rate can be very much further reduced by improvements in the conditions under which the bulk of the population are housed.

The total number of deaths among the Chinese community was 6,471, which equalled a death-rate of 24.1 per 1,000, as compared with 24.4 per 1,000 during the previous year.

The deaths registered among the non-Chinese numbered 302, of which 228 were from the Civil population, 59 from the Army and 15 from the Navy; this is equal to a death-rate of 20.4 per 1,000.

The nationalities of these deaths were as follows:—British and American 119, Indian and Malay 103, Portuguese 40, Japanese 11, German 1, French 10, Norwegian 5, Italian 2, and Austrian 1. The total death-rate among the white races was therefore 15.3 per 1,000 as compared with 12.4 per 1,000 in 1899, and among the coloured races it was 30.2 per 1,000 as compared with 23.3 per 1,000 in the previous year.

THE PRACAS AT NAGASAKI.

The *Nagasaki Press* of the 12th inst. says:—
"The disgraceful affrays which have taken place during the last few days between the British and French bluejackets and soldiers were of so serious a nature as to call for immediate steps to be taken to prevent the possibility of their recurrence. As usual in such cases, it is impossible to arrive at the origin of the quarrel between the two parties, and to encounter between the soldiers are liable to arise from very trifling provocation, it is unnecessary to pursue minute investigations on the point. So long as the fighting partakes merely of the nature of fistfights, not much harm is done, and the public are apt to view the indulgence of sailors in this form of amusement with considerable leniency. Unfortunately the disturbances of the last few days have been more serious, many of the belligerents having been armed with formidable clubs and sword-sticks. The death of one British bluejacket has to be recorded, while certainly the soldiers are seriously injured and may succumb to their wounds. We regret to say that in the dashingly use of lethal weapons our Gallic visitors were to blame, their ideas of fairplay being somewhat elastic, and the fact that it was possible for them to purchase such dangerous weapons sword-sticks in this town should cause the police authorities to investigate the sale of these goods and to impose some prohibition, for so far as we know, there is no excuse whatever for carrying arms of offence."

That further bloodshed did not ensue on Wednesday last is a great measure due to the praiseworthy action of certain of the French military officers, who, realising the perilous situation, at once got their men in hand and sent them off to their ships, thus disposing of the soldierly element, although the French bluejackets did not appear inclined to recognise military authority. On the other hand we regret to record that in spite of the knowledge of what had taken place on Tuesday night, and with the strong probability of the injuries to one of their marines, the officers of that vessel took no precautions for controlling their liberty men, and there was no patrol from that ship.

"The Japanese police force was again demonstrated to be absolutely valueless to cope with such a disturbance, and it is far from reassuring to the inhabitants of this town to find that a handful of obstreperous sailors are able to take complete possession of the streets for some hours and to create a state of affairs which is nothing less than a serious riot. A seaport town such as Nagasaki, where large bodies of men are let loose in search of amusement and mischief, requires an efficient and powerful set of police whose arms as well as presence are able to impress evil-doers with the majesty of the law."

It is stated in the *Nagasaki paper* that no arrests were made, or can now be made, as the transport *Nise*, with the soldiers who committed the murders, sailed for Tonkin on the 12th inst.

TRADE MARK.

HOCKS & MOSELLES.

	1 doz.	doz.	doz.
	Bottles.	1 Bottle.	1 Bottle.
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NIERSTEINER	12.00	1.00	11.00
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GRUBENHEIMER KOSCHENEDER	25.00	—	—
HOCHHEIMER HOLLER	27.00	—	—
SPARKLING HOCK	29.00	2.00	27.00
LAUBENHEIMER	12.00	1.00	11.00
NIERSTEINER	12.00	1.00	11.00
CALIFORNIA RESEALING	6.00	7.00	—
Do HOCK	6.00	7.00	—

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	1 doz.	doz.	doz.
	Bottles.	1 Bottle.	1 Bottle.
GRAVES	7.00	8.00	8.00
Do "Superior"	9.00	10.00	10.00
SAUTERN	7.00	8.00	8.00
Do "Superior"	9.00	10.00	10.00
Do HAVT	11.00	13.00	13.00
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12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1901. [616]

NOTICE.

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Hongkong, 14th February, 1901. [508]

NOW READY.

THE POLITICAL OBSTACLES

MISSIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA.

A LECTURE

BY ALEXANDER MICHIE.

AUTHOR OF

"THE ENGLISHMAN IN CHINA,"

"THE SIBERIAN OVERLAND

ROUTE," &c.

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Hongkong, 20th April, 1901. [1072]

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J. B. WHITE & BROS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA, HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Hongkong, 16th September, 1899. [760]

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Hongkong, 17th May, 1895. [152]

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INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1900. [27]

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Hongkong, 15th September, 1899. [759]

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WM. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1899. [165]

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THE BROUGH COMEDY CO.

BROUGH COMEDY CO.

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TO-NIGHT (MONDAY), April 22nd.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

DURING my short temporary ABSENCE from the Colony my BUSINESS as an ARCHITECT, &c., will be carried on by my representatives.

JOHN LEMM, F.I.A.

Architect.

64, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1901. [1089]

SINGING, PIANO, MANDOLINE,

AND GUITAR.

SIGNOR CATTANEO, having returned to the Colony, has resumed Tuition.

TERMS ... 3/19 per Month.

(Two Lessons per Week).

Application may be made by intendant Pupils through the ROBINSON PIANO CO.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1901. [1078]

TO LET.

"RICHMOND HOUSE," 11, Robinson Road. Possession from May 1st.

Apply to—

L. T. M.,

Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1901. [1079]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING."

Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1901. [1066]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"DAIJIN MARU."

Captain T. Ogata, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 25th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1901. [17]

LAUNCHES FOR SALE.

TWO are—Length, 42 feet over all; Breadth, 11 feet 6 inches; Depth, 6 feet 8 inches; Compound Surface Condensing Engine, 5 inches by 16 inches; Boiler, 6 by 7; Stroke, 12 inches; Working Pressure, 125 lbs.

ONE is—Length, 67 feet over all; Breadth, 12 feet 6 inches; Depth, 6 feet 6 inches; Compound Surface Condensing Engine, 9 inches by 18 inches; Boiler, 6 by 7; Working Pressure, 125 lbs.

The above Three Launches were built in Hongkong, October 1899, under the Superintendence of Captain F. D. Goldard, Marine Surveyor.

Plans and Specifications of the same can be seen.

Please apply to—

TUNG TAI & CO.,

Engineers and Shipbuilders, &c.,

23, Praya East, Wanchai.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1901. [1024]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A NURSERY GOVERNESS for a Child of 7.

Apply to—

O. P. Q.,

Care of Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1901. [1068]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN NURSEMAID.

Apply to—

"H,"

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1901. [957]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for GENERAL STORE.

Apply to—

ASSISTANT,

Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1901. [1060]

WANTED.

DULY QUALIFIED SURGEON for a

Coasting Steamer carrying Native

Passengers.

Applications, stating terms, &c., to be

addressed to—

"SURGEON,"

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1901. [957]

WANTED.

BY a YOUNG MAN, EVENING WORK,

whether in the line of Bookkeeping,

Revising of Accounts, Typewriting or General

Office work. Hours—5.30 to 8 o'clock.

Apply to—

M. A. C.,

Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1901. [425]

WANTED.

LARGE GODOWN WANTED for

STORAGE OF COAL.

State situation, size, rent, to—

E. L.,

Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1901. [509]

WANTED.

AMERICAN MACHINERY.

WE have OPENED a MACHINERY

DEPARTMENT, and are prepared to

ENTERTAINMENT

JAPANESE THEATRE.

PERFORMANCES DAILY.

THE FINE of JAPANESE THEATRES is world-wide, and all the principal European Circuses engage Japanese Artists. The Company now in Hongkong for a short period have over twenty male and female Artists, to whom they have to pay high salaries. Amongst other numerous tricks may be mentioned cycling on a steel wire, and the jump several tens of feet high on the see-saw. In all the towns in which the Company have performed they have met with stupendous success. It is a fact that the artists are unparalleled.

LOCATION—

PRAYA RECLAMATION GROUND.

Opposite BONHAM STRAND WEST.

COME AND SEE.

Day Performance from 2.30 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Night Performance from 8.30 P.M. to 11 P.M.

PRICES—

First Class ... 3/00.

Second ... 0/50.

Third ... 0/30.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1901. [1094]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNIVERSAL TRADING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company

are hereby notified that from the 1st

April, interest at the rate of TWELVE

PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be

CHARGED on all UNPAID CALLS until

further notice.

ELLIS KELLY,

General Manager.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1901. [1069]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF

CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM BONUS of Twenty per

Cent, upon Contributions for the year

1900, has been decided by the Board.

Warrants will be issued on the 1st May.

By Order of the Board.

W. J. SAUNDERS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1901. [1062]

WILLIAM POWELL,

LIMITED.

INCORPORATED under the Companies'

Ordinance of Hongkong, whereby the

Liability of Shareholders is limited to the

amount of the SHARES.

CAPITAL ... \$120,000

DIVIDED INTO 12,000 SHARES OF \$10 EACH.

5,000 Shares have been Subscribed Privately,

the remaining 7,000 Shares are offered to the

Public.

DIRECTORS:

ALEXANDER TILLET,

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

HENRY HUMPHREYS,

Messrs. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

BANKERS:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

The Management of the Business will be con-

ducted as heretofore until the engagement

of a competent Manager by the Co's

Agents in London.

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. MOUNSEY & BRUTON,

39 and 41, DES VUEX ROAD.

AUDITOR:

WILLIAM H. GASKELL.

PROSPECTUS.

The Company has been formed for the pur-

pose of acquiring and extending the business

at present carried on by W. POWELL & Co.,

Queen's Road Central, Drapers, Furnishers,

Milliners, Outfitters, and Upholsterers, &c.

The business was established over sixteen

years ago by WILLIAM POWELL Junior,

who has now retired owing to ill-health.

The vendor is confident that the business can

be further developed, especially in the furnishing

department, with an increasingly profitable

trade.

The purchase price is based upon the Balance

Sheet of the vendor dated the 26th July, 1900,

as certified by W. H. GASKELL, Accountant,

and the company will take the net profits

as from the 1st July, 1901.

The vendor will provide all preliminary

expenses of the formation and bringing out of the

Company, and the issue of its Capital.

The vendor, WILLIAM POWELL Junior, will

enter into an agreement with the Company

for the sale and purchase of the business.

Prospectuses together with Application

Forms, can be obtained at the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Queen's

Road, or from W. H. GASKELL, 14, Des

Vieux Road.

Share Lists will CLOSE on the 30th day of

April, 1901.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1901. [944]

THE

ROBINSON PIANO

CO., LIMITED.

Best Value in

'PIANOS.

'TUNING.

REPAIRS.

Our Speciality.

INSTRUMENTS.

STRINGS.

MUSIC.

Grand Stock reduced to Clear for Summer.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1901. [496]

WO FAT & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS,

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

No. 11, LEE YEE STREET, EAST.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1900. [207]

AUCTIONS

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 214.

THE following Particulars and Condi-

tions of Sale of CROWN LAND by

PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the

Office of the Public Works Department,

THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 22nd day of

April, 1901, at 3 P.M., are published for

general information.

By Command,

T. SERCOMBE SMITH,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Hongkong, 6th April, 1901. [1017]

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by

Public Auction Sale, to be held THIS DAY

(MONDAY), the 22nd day of April, 1901,

at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works

Department, by Order of His Excellency

the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land

at Pok-tam Conduit Road, in the

Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75

years, with the option of renewal at a

Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of

His Majesty the King, for one further

term of 75 years.

INTIMATIONS. EYE-SIGHT.

Mr. N. LAZARUS,
Oculist-Optician, of London and Calcutta,
may be consulted for SPECTACLES at
18, Queen's Road Central.
(R. HOUGHTON & Co.)
(Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel).
Business Hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A Great proportion of cataracts and diseases
affecting the eyes, and in life occur to
those having some deficiency in the construction
of the eye—the many years of "Eye Strain"
ending in serious forms of disease. Glasses
specially adapted in youth, to those requiring
them save and preserve the sight.
Constantly recurring headaches, spells of
dimness when reading, weak eyes, the letters
running together, any of these symptoms indi-
cate a deficiency in the form of the eye requir-
ing Glasses only to correct and cure.
Mr. LAZARUS supplies his SPECTA-
CLES only after testing the sight.
ADVICE FREE. [77]

OREGON LUMBER.

THE Underlying being closely connected
with the leading MILLS at PORT-
LAND and PUGET SOUND, are always pre-
pared to book orders for any specifications at
LOWEST RATES. SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1901. [50]

YEE SANG & CO.
COAL MERCHANTS.
LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRI-
PTION OF COAL.
Address—Care of Messrs. KWONG SANG & CO.
No. 14, DES VUEX ROAD. [88]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

BUILDERS
KANG ON.
Contractor, 30, D'Almeida Street. Local
and Coast Port Buildings, Timber, Brick
and Granite.
Mechanics engaged. Estimates given.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.
"THE PHARMACY."
10, Queen's Road Central. Family and
Dispensing Chemists, Wines, Spirits and
Cigars.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Chemists and Druggists, High-class Aer-
ated Waters, Dealers in Photographic
Requisites, Queen's Road.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN
A. CHEE & CO. Established 1859.
Every Household Requisite. Depot for
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;
17, Queen's Road Central.

JEWELLER
MAISON LEVY HERMANOS.
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40,
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Iloilo.

PHOTOGRAPHERS
A FONG.
The largest and most complete Studio in
Hongkong. Established 1850. Views,
Enlargements, Ivory Miniatures, Oil
Paintings, &c.; 10, House Street.

MEE CHEUNG.
Ice House Street, Top Floor. Permanent
Enlargements, Groups, Views, etc. Devel-
opment Works. Amateurs' Requisites.

M. MUMBY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Cyanotype Enlargements and
also coloring. Photos and Relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs. No. 34, Queen's
Road Central.

H. YEHA.
Japanese Photographer, 14, Beaconsfield
Avenue, Queen's Road, Cl. also Wanchai.
Amateurs' Requisites a Specialty.

PRINTING
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS
IF. BLACKHEAD & CO.
Navy Contractors, Shipchandlers, Sail-
makers, Provision and Coal Merchants,
Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

BISMARCK & CO.
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c.; Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Hardware,
Engineer Tools, Brass and Iron Mer-
chandise, 144, Des Vaux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND.
43 and 45, Des Vaux Road, Shipchandlers,
Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents
and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents
for Shipowners' Commission (Grey-
hound, "Brand" and "Blundell"
Spence & Co.'s Commission).

TAILORS
R. HAUGHTON & CO.
Naval, Military and Court, 16, Queen's Road.
Opposite Kuhn's Curry Store.

TOBACCONISTS
D. S. DADY BURJOR, "Los Filipinos."
Importer of the Best Manila Cigars; 25,
Pottinger Street.

WATCHMAKERS
IDROZ & CO.
10, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts, at moderate rates.

TO LET.

HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1901. [66]

TO LET.
"STILLINGFLEET" PEAK ROAD.
6 ROOMED HOUSE from 1st May.
Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & CO.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1901. [741]

TO LET.
NOS. 2 & 5, RICHMOND TERRACE—
Immediate Possession.
Apply to—
LAU CHU PAI.
Care of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1901. [612]

TO LET.
TWO very spacious and well ventilated
TWO-STORY EUROPEAN RE-
SIDENCES with GARDENS and TENNIS
LAWNS, each containing 6 ROOMS, BATH-
ROOMS and OUTHOUSES, in MACDONNELL
ROAD, on Inland Lot No. 1,509.
Apply to—

TANG LAP TING,
No. 18, Queen Street, Hongkong,
or to
MOK MAN CHEUNG,
Batterfield & Swire.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1901. [1063]

TO LET.
COMMODOUS GODOWN on First Floor
in Duddell Street.
Also,
FURNISHED, "THE EYRIE," a spacious
and grandly situated bungalow at Peak.
For Particulars, apply to—
B. C. WILCOX,
8, Beaconsfield Arcade.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1901. [933]

TO LET.
POSSESSION APRIL 1st.
NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE.
Apply to—
J. W. NOBLE.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1901. [661]

TO LET.
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
NO. 9, SEYMOUR ROAD.
Apply to—
S. B.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1901. [740]

HOUSE at MOUNT KELLET SPUR,
now in occupation of H. MATHEON
Brown, Esq.
Apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1901. [876]

TO LET.
NO. 45, ELGIN STREET, a SIX-
ROOMED HOUSE. Immediate posses-
sion.
Apply to—
No. 43, ELGIN STREET.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1901. [990]

HOUSE, No. 3, SEYMOUR ROAD, 3 storied
European Residence, containing 6 ROOMS
and commanding a good view of the Harbour.
Apply to—
DARTLY & CO.
Agents,
19, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1901. [980]

TO LET.
A VERY spacious and well-ventilated
EUROPEAN HOUSE with a GARDEN
and TENNIS LAWN. No. 37, ROBINSON
ROAD, known as "FERNSIDE," containing
6 ROOMS, BATH ROOM and OUTHOUSES.
Possession from 1st June, 1901.
Apply to—

TAM TSZ KONG,
42, Bonham Strand West.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1901. [1008]

TO LET.
(From 1st April next).
TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS, with
UPPER FLOORS for Dry Goods, Nos. 1
and 2, facing the Sea, and situated at BEL-
CHER'S BAY on M. Lot 243.
Apply to—
JOSEPH & CO.,
1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1901. [865]

TO LET.
"MEIRION'S" the PEAK, a FIVE-
ROOMED HOUSE. Completely
furnished, from 1st May till 31st August.
Apply to—
PAUL BREWITT,
Care of DARTLY & CO.,
19, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1901. [1016]

OFFICES TO LET.
2ND FLOORS of Nos. 62A and 64,
and GROUND FLOOR No. 68,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Apply to—
ON CHAI & CO.,
2nd Floor No. 52, Gage Street.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1901. [234]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
MRS. GILL ANDERS
"GLENWOOD,"
21, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1900. [869]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
COMFORTABLY FURNISHED
ROOMS, with Board.
Apply to—
MRS. MATHER,
2, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1892.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
MRS. SIDNEY JEFFREY,
BEACH ROAD WEST,
FRIESTOWN, SUFFOLK,
ENGLAND.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1900. [73]

(PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.)

WOMAN'S WORLD: DOMESTIC AND SOCIAL.

BY EMINENT WOMEN WRITERS.

(COPYRIGHT.)

WHY GIRLS MARRY AND WHY THEY DON'T.

BY
MRS. HUMPHRY.

All but the most infuriated of Women's
Rights will concede that without marriage a
woman's life is not completely and harmoniously
rounded off. It may be a sweet song, but, if so,
it is a song without an accompaniment. In a
word, it lacks something. Even if mothers,
worldly or unworlly, never suggested to
daughters a single word about marrying, the
young things would arrive at the idea all by
themselves naturally and quite unaided. They
look round them and see the world set out in fam-
ilies. Why, that in itself is enough to show them
that they, in due course, may some day marry.
A girl-friend comes engaged and asks some
of her girl-friends to be bridesmaids. Oh, what
a pretty, dainty fluttering there is then in the
dove-cotes! And every bride-maid thinks in
her heart of the coming day when she herself
will fill a similar rôle to that of the bride, the
central figure.

In the old-fashioned days there used to be
two reasons why a girl married. One, and not
at all a bad one, though friends and relatives
occasionally regarded it as insufficient, was that
she fell in love with some one. O that fall in
love! How the world misunderstands it! And
how utterly astonishing and incomprehensible
it is to the girl herself. Very few men can
really estimate the delicacy and purity of a
girl's thoughts about love. And, in fact, it is
not every man who can comprehend that, even
among themselves, there are some whose devo-
tion is as delicate and disinterested as a girl's.

But in what proportion are the true lovers of
the world to those who know nothing about it?
Question impossible to answer, I pass you by.
The other reason for which a girl married in
the sixties and the seventies was that she wished
to be "settled." The phrase is not quite so
common in this connection as it used to be, but
it is still occasionally heard, and the word itself
points to the truth of the idea that without
marriage a woman feels that her life wants
ballast. She cannot accept it and settle down
to solitary serene and calm as men do some-
times.

True, the ballast when it comes may turn
out to be of a very inconvenient and highly
unsettling description; but even now in these
advanced times, there are women who believe
and declare that a miserable marriage is better
than none, so firmly rooted is their notion that
a woman's life is incomplete without a mat-
rimonial partner.

In these days of freedom and emancipation
there are still thousands and thousands of
English girls who marry for those two reasons
that ruled their grandmothers—love and a set-
tlement. But, on the other hand, there are
thousands who are incapable of feeling love,
and other thousands who believe that a life of
freedom is better than the "best match" ever
made. Some of these too clear-sighted young
creatures look round upon the homes of their
married friends and wonder in what the yau-
ned "joys of wedded life" are supposed to con-
sist. They see Mrs. Jones with half-a-dozen
children and half that number of trouble-
some servants. They note that her mind can
seldom get past the worries of her household
and the cares of her nursery to appreciate any
intellectual pleasure. They look at Mrs. Brown,
who has no children, but whose home-
aspect is no more inviting than that of Mrs. Jones.
For is there not a Mr. Brown? Has he not
laid a heavy hand on the heart and soul of Mrs.
Brown? She is no longer herself. Her whole
identity is swallowed up in his. No encourage-
ment to marry in that.

Then these inquiring minds turn to the happy
little household of the Greens, two turtle-doves.
This ought to be a very cheering sight, but
somehow the spectators do not find it so. The
truth is that the inspecting girls are not in love
with Mr. Green, and cannot imagine how Mrs.
Green can live so dull a life. "That double-
breasted villa! That garden, with the little
fountain and the frog! Oh, how I should hate
it if I had always to be there!"

Domesticity is only delightful from within.
When a girl loves somebody, she finds it charm-
ing to order nice dinners for him and takes an
interest in even the kind of blacking he likes
best for his boots. But she cannot enter into
this happy domesticity in the home of another.
She thinks it commonplace, narrow, unworthy
of all that she feels within her. What! That
the elixir vitae? Love is a three-story house
with electric bells and gas laid on? Are her
rosy, youthful dreams to end in that?

Are there not whole suburbs of such homes as
these? she thinks. But not for her such a
dismal, everyday existence. She has the world
before her where to choose. Shall she content
herself with a tiny corner of earth (36 feet by
70 is somewhere about the usual measurement!)
when so many delicious possibilities lie invit-
ingly before her. May she not meet somewhere a
picturesque being, as Isabel Burton did, and
live a life of glorious romance? May she not
make for herself a name in some of the upward
paths that now lie waiting for the feet of women
to tread?

No! no! She will not dream of marrying.
She goes on her way and smiles superior upon
the bride, her friend, who so happily settles down
in a charming home, content to make its bright-
ness for her young husband.
Ten years later, she begins to wonder if she
has taken a wrong turning. Twenty years
later, she will decide that she has made a fatal
mistake. Her friend, the quondam bride, is

surrounded by pretty daughters and well-
mannered sons, and is at that happiest, serene-
st period of a woman's life when, having gone
through the burden and heat of bringing up
her children, she can delight in their fresh com-
panionship and sweet affection.

There are women to whom life has opened
up such a busy, full existence that they have
never, since girlhood, given marriage a thought.
They have found their place in the world, and
worthily they fill it. Some of them are doctors,
some at the head of great educational or
industrial institutions. Their world respects
them. Were one of these to marry, her friends
would put to her, or to each other, the fatal
question: "Why?" She would at once lose
dignity, even if she succeeded in maintaining
her own self-respect. No matter how suitable
may be her choice of a partner, there will be
disagreeable comments. "I can't think why
she wants to marry, a woman of her age and
position. It seems such a mistake!" So say
her friends—and truth to tell, they are often
very right. For if to a young woman to marry
is to settle, to one who has passed the prime of
life to marry is more often to unsettle.
To have lived celibate for ten or fifteen years after
maturity is a very bad preparation for mat-
rimony. Instead of a dust, it is apt to become
a fuel. One or other of the partners has to
knock under, unless a very real, warm, true
love exists on both sides.

It is sometimes interesting, even amusing, to
note how very quickly love can overthrow, at a
touch, all preconceived ideas, all resolutions
formed in good faith and in utter ignorance of
his power.

"Marry! Good gracious, why should I
marry?" said once a woman who had passed her
thirtieth year and who was asked why she had
never married, probably by some old-fashioned
person who had failed to realise new conditions.
"I have all I want in life," pursued the in-
dividual questioned, "a good income, a pretty
house, a pleasant circle of acquaintances. I have
books, music, and travel. Why on earth should
I marry?"

One short year later this same dear woman
was heard to say: "Is there any good reason
why I should not marry? I am my own mis-
tress and can surely do as I like. What has any-
one to say against it? I was a very lonely woman
until I met him. He is my equal in position,
of suitable age, etc., etc."

That mischievously-minded little person, the
god of love, rejoices in revolutionising ideas in
this fashion. But it is very certain that when
he does not interfere there are many instances
where girls feel no impulse whatever towards
marriage. Before the world opened out to
women as it has done of late, such girls as these
would have married if for no better reason than
to avoid the stigma of spinsterhood. Who
would like to be one of a class, constantly re-
ferred to as "unappropriated blessings?" Or,
in former years, girls like these would have
married the first eligible merely because they
knew it would be expected of them, to "settle
down" sooner or later, and they might as well
marry at once. "These are the presents and the
trousseau, you know, and life is so dull
and empty at home!"

And it often was! But it need never be dull
and empty to any girl or woman nowadays. She
can dig up her talent that lay buried in a napkin
and develop it into a live orowid. Every human
creature is born with some special aptitude.
Formerly no one concerned himself with dis-
covering a woman's or a girl's. To cultivate
that of their boys was considered quite enough.
Let girls sit and sew! It is so nice and safe
for them!

Well, all that is changed now, and women will
do great things in the world when all this
ferment of revolution is over. As there are a
million more women than men in Great Britain
it is perhaps just as well that a certain number
of us are quite content to run in single harness.
It is more than probable that that percentage
will increase as professions and remunerative
occupations open out more and more to our sex,
as they are sure to do. As it is, even the very
fact of seeing and meeting many men gives girls
an advantage over those who stopped at home
in the old-world way and met but three or four.
In a village, for instance, a girl has no one to
compare a young man with. Propinquity
exercises its subtle power. She falls in love
with him. In a town, the impression made by
one would be weakened by another, effaced by a
third; because the girl could compare man with
man, dispense her thoughts, study her ideals
and stand aloof from all, critically disposed.

Girls of all classes mix much more freely
with men now than they did a dozen years
ago. The bicycle has done something towards
this, and tennis led up to it before the bicycle
began to work out the emancipation of woman.
From the daughter of a duke down to the
change. It makes for good. There are many
who think that boys and girls ought to be
educated together. It works well in America.

FACTS OF ABSORBING INTEREST TO THOSE WHO ARE IN THE CLUTCHES OF RHEUMATISM.

One cannot be too quickly cured of Rheuma-
tism. To get rid of those awful pains that make
life a never ending series of torture, now mild,
now excruciating, to-day in bed, to-morrow hob-
bling around on crutches—to be relieved of such
a condition is always the happiest period of one's
life. Little's Oriental Balm has effected thou-
sands of wonderful cures of long standing cases
of rheumatism, cases that were supposed to be
hopeless and beyond the reach of medicine. The
cures have been so complete and permanent that
Little's Oriental Balm is undoubtedly the true
specific to cure Rheumatism.
Mr. N. Bell, Westport, N. Y., says:—
"For 10 years I suffered from rheumatism,
at times so severe that I could neither walk nor
lie down. I used Little's Oriental Balm, and it
completely cured me, notwithstanding that my
case was chronic and baffled the skill of the best
physicians." Sold at 10s. 1 per bottle. Agents
for Hongkong.—THE VICTORIA DISPEN-
SARY, LD. [217-6]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship
"SOCOTRA"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT
SAID, SUEZ, BOMBAY, AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
3 p.m., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 25th instant, at
4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage
obtained from the Godown Company within ten
days after the vessel's arrival here, after which
no claims will be recognised.
H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1901.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship
"CEYLON"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT
SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
3 p.m., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 25th instant, at
4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage
obtained from the Godown Company within ten
days after the vessel's arrival here, after which
no claims will be recognised.
H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1901.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

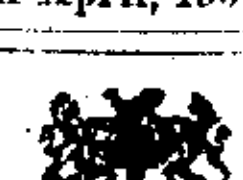
THE Steamship
"LIGHTNING"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed
at once.

Cargo remaining on board after 2 p.m., on the
22nd inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk
and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE
and PENANG are requested to take IM-
MEDIATE delivery of their Goods from
alongside; such Cargo impeding the discharge
of the vessel will be landed and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SABBOON, SON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1901. [1066]



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of LETITIA ALDRICH
WILDMAN, Deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS
AGAINST THE ESTATE OF THE
ABOVE NAMED DECEASED.

TAKE NOTICE that the Supreme Court
of Hongkong has limited the time for
Creditors and others to send in their claims
against the Estate of the above named deceased
to MONDAY, the 20th day of May, 1901.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the
said Estate are hereby required to send them in
on or before the said 20th day of May next to
WILLIAM FOOTE ALDRICH, United
States Consulate, Hongkong, the Executor of
the said deceased. After the said 20th day of
May next the Assets will be distributed
amongst the parties entitled thereto.
DEACON & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the said
WILLIAM FOOTE ALDRICH.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1901. [853]



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

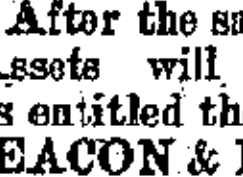
PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of ROUSSEVELLE
WILDMAN, Deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND
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AGAINST THE ESTATE OF THE
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Hongkong, 25th March, 1901. [854]



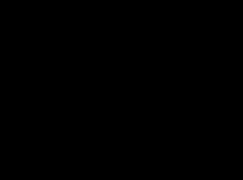
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of ROUSSEVELLE
WILDMAN, Deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS
AGAINST THE ESTATE OF THE
ABOVE NAMED DECEASED.

TAKE NOTICE that the Supreme Court
of Hongkong has limited the time for
Creditors and others to send in their claims
against the Estate of the above named deceased
to MONDAY, the 20th day of May, 1901.



VISITORS AT HOTELS

Dr. & Mrs. E. Amason
 Mrs. Angus
 Mrs. & Miss Atkinson
 W. W. S. Bailey
 Mr. & Mrs. B. B. Baker
 Major H. S. King, R.E.
 Mr. J. Kirkwood
 Mrs. Langford

10-10-68

Mr. F. G. A. Beringer	Major R. P. Littledale,
Mr. Zoso Bertray	R.E.
Mr. Black	Mr. H. Locksmith

Mrs. A. W. Borthwick
 Lieut. Brandroth, E.N.
 Mrs. Brandreth
 Mr. L. Bridge
 Mr. & Mrs. Brough
 Capt. & Mrs. Bruce
 Mr. C. M. G. Burnie
 Mr. N. Burnning
 Mr. Geo. E. Burgoyne
 Mr. R. H. Butler
 Mr. D. F. Cameron
 Dr. & Mrs. F. Clarke
 Dr. J. M. A. Cooper
 Mr. W. Coratony
 Mr. H. V. Crawford
 Mr. E. H. Dorrice
 Mr. C. W. Discombe
 Major Dorrill, R.A.
 Mr. S. Duff
 Mr. Duncun
 Mr. & Mrs. Duncun
 Capt. P. S. Dyson
 Mrs. Falk
 Com. O. Florins
 Mr. Geo. C. Kearney
 Mr. & Mrs. Kennedy-
 Gibson
 Mr. C. Givner
 Capt. Goddard
 Mr. John Grant
 Mr. D. J. Halkin
 Mr. H. Handelman
 Mr. R. Handley
 Mr. H. Hobden
 Mr. E. C. Hochappel
 Mr. H. H. Hogg
 Mr. Thos. Howard
 Mr. and Mrs. J. D.
 Howkins
 Mr. & Mrs. D. N. Huko
 Mr. Wm. Scott Hunter
 Mrs. J. B. Jackson and
 child
 Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Joseph
 Mr. A. Katsch
 Miss A. C. Keyes

Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Lon
 Dr. J. Macfadyen
 Mr. A. Mackillop
 Miss Mackillop
 Mr. & Mrs. Maclean
 Mr. & Mrs. T. C. Macleod
 Mr. & Mrs. B. Matthews
 Mr. O. J. Mattock
 Mr. & Mrs. J. McLeod
 Mrs. McEllellan & infant
 Mr. F. E. Morgan
 Major C. F. Mould, R.E.
 Mr. E. Newsum
 Mr. R. Orr
 Capt. S. G. Orr
 Mr. W. Paditt
 Dr. & Mrs. Parkinson
 Mr. G. Parkinson
 Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Parr
 Lieut.-Col. Pauly
 Mr. Leslie Pictou
 Mr. H. Pilkington
 Mr. A. J. Pitcher
 Mr. C. W. Porter
 Mrs. Rixford
 Mr. Rulmer
 Mr. & Mrs. Salsman
 Miss I. Sandman
 Mr. Seymour
 Mr. V. H. Smithfield
 Mrs. Fredrick Smith
 Dr. D. Sontag
 Mr. G. B. Stevens
 Mr. H. Guyne Stevens
 Mr. E. H. Stewart
 Mr. D. G. Taylor
 Miss Tempio
 Mrs. T. T. Thornburgh
 Mrs. H. M. Tibbey
 Mr. E. N. Tinsley
 Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Ward
 Mr. J. E. Wagner
 Mr. G. H. Wakeman
 Mr. and Mrs. Frank W.
 Watts
 Mr. W. J. J. Whaley
 Herr Hans. Ziegler

PEAK HOTEL.
 Mr. James Bendine
 Mr. S. S. Beattie
 Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar
 Mr. Houston
 Mr. H. F. B. Brayne
 Colonel F. Brown
 Major and Mrs. Buttai-
 shaw and maid
 Miss May Buttashaw

Dr. G. M. Harston
 Mrs. G. M. Harston
 Mr. H. Hays
 Lieut.-Col. Hughes
 Miss Hutchings
 Miss T. Hutchings
 Dr. K. Lang
 Mr. A. E. Lee
 Mr. & Mrs. J. van Maasdi-
 ck

MERCHANT STEAMERS

The "Ben" Line steamer *Benworth*, from London and Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 16th inst., and is due here on or about the 22nd inst.

The N. Y. K. steamer *Yawata Maru* (Australian Line) left Kobe via Moji for this port on the 18th inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 22nd inst.

the 17th inst., and is expected to be the 23rd inst.

The N. Y. K. steamer *Shinano Maru* (Euro
pean Line) left Singapore for this port on the

21st inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 23rd inst.
 The P. & O. steamer *Ballaarat* left Singapore for this port on the 21st inst, at noon, and may be expected here about noon on the 23rd inst.
 The E. & A. steamer *Sadern* left Port Darwin for this port, via Manila, on the 15th inst, and is due here on or about the 27th inst.
 The N. P. steamer *Gleniskie* sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong on the 14th inst.
 The P. & O. steamer *1. incisa* left Bombay for this port on the 10th inst.
 The Barber Line steamer *Heathburn* left New York on the 31st ult. for Straits, Hongkong, China and Japan.
 The N. P. steamer *Tacoma* sailed from Tacoma for Japan and Hongkong on the 9th inst.
 The N. P. steamer *Victoria* sailed from Tacoma for Japan and Hongkong on the 13th inst.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.
 OUTWARD.—12th Mar.—*Luyken, Arnold, Java, Irene.* 15th Mar.—*Benader, Hylleberg.*
 19th Mar.—*Promethea.* 22nd Mar.—*Seget, Benoit, Kerk, Gervanica.* 23rd Mar.—*Andromeda, Macconno.* 29th Mar.—*Sinano Maru, Iudani.* 2nd April.—*Ambrisa, Clacerdon, Switzerland, Oslo.* 4th April.—*Orel, Dardanus.* 5th April.—*Oas Branc, Glenhurst, Wittenberg, Japan, Claverie, Preussen, Ranza, Gloucester City.* 12 April.—*Hilaceli Maru, Eidevold, Loos, Finnmark, 16th April.—Macdon, Achilles, Adriatico, Essingvold, Vids d'Aiger.* 19 April.—*Bong, Sverburg.*
 18th Mar.—*Kanagawa Maru.* 22nd Mar.—*Shueichi* 9th April.—*Glenhurst.* 4th April.—*Malacca, Coningby.* 16 April.—*Petrocles, India, Denabulim.* 19 April.—*Binnca.*

ARRIVAL AT HOME.—10th April.—*Nordkapp*

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Gualador, from Taku, Lieut. Spence, R.
Per Chiung, from Shanghai, Mr. Campbell.
Per Yuenang, from Manila, Lieut. Comp.
H. C. Gearing, Dr. Waggoner, Messrs. H. Polo,
J. S. McDuffee, D. Bradford, F. Newman,
J. Grow, A. Argosio, Rolling, Ruhm, Mr. &
Mrs. A. B. Castro, Mr. and Mrs. J. Finkelstein,
Mrs. T. T. Thornburgh, Mrs. R. M. Thorn-
burgh and child, Mr. & Mrs. and Misses Eva
Mrs. G. Lohngstreet, and Mr. G. Forbush.
Per Occident, for Hongkong, from Swatow,
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wood, four children, Messrs.
Jabez and Bertran and daughter; from Shang-
hai, Mr. and Mrs. Branscom, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn,
Messrs. H. Pilkington, A. Bewley, Mrs. Lunt-
ton, Messrs. Witnauz, E. Burgoyne, R.
Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Frankes, Messrs. Eve-
burg, E. Tapia, C. Otham, R. Lugue, Yous, G.
and Parr; for Saigon, from Shanghai, I.
Sandell; for Singapore, from Shanghai, M.
Anchaut, Mrs. Vincent and Mr. E. Haman;
for Colombo, from Yokohama, Mr. Adair.
Port Said, from Shanghai, Mrs. Adams.
Mrs. J. B. Adams, from Yokohama.
Mrs. and Mrs. Pisiro; from Shanghai, Messrs.
P. d'Estellan, A. Fruser, Miss F. Nicolas, M.
Renaude and Mrs. Varin.
Per Indus, for Hongkong, from Marseille
Consul-General Roether, Mr. Marty, Consul
Mrs. Playelle and two children; from Singapore,
Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell and Mr. Pillis; from
Batavia, Messrs. G. and J. Diodel; from Saigon,
Mrs. Blues and Mr. Ferries; for Shanghai,

Forest Bernard

ver, Kolts, Peterzen, Frisconette, Yvernon and Gouch; from Suez, Mr. Settagnam; from Singapore, Mr. Joseph; from Saigon, Messrs. Hermann and Henry; for Nagasaki, from Messrs. Drezdoff; from Singapore, Mr. Smith; from Saigon, Mr. Bompard and Mr. Kona; for Kobe, from Marseilles, Mr. Horan; from Colombo, Mr. Sethna; from Yokohama, Mr. Hasan and Mrs. Omesser; for Singapore, from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Marty and children; Mr. and Mrs. Mercchi, Messrs. Hawakita, venne, Joussem and Mestralot.

HONGKONG TELE
22nd to the 23th Apr

HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
BR6			
ES-			

	Day of Week.	Direction.	Hourly Mean Time.	Height.	Direction.	Hourly Mean Time.	Height.
			h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	12	m.	10 41	5 2	m.	4 19	1 0
Tues.	13	m.	0 57	2 5	m.	5 1	1 1
Wed.	14	m.	11 21	4 11	m.	4 53	1 1
Thurs.	15	m.	2 34	2 2	m.	5 28	1 1
Thurs.	16	m.	0 33	4 7	m.	5 45	1 1
Thurs.	17	m.	3 29	2 0	m.	6 8	1 1
Thurs.	18	m.	1 15	4 1	m.	6 1	1 1
Thurs.	19	m.	1 2	4 1	m.	7 9	1 1

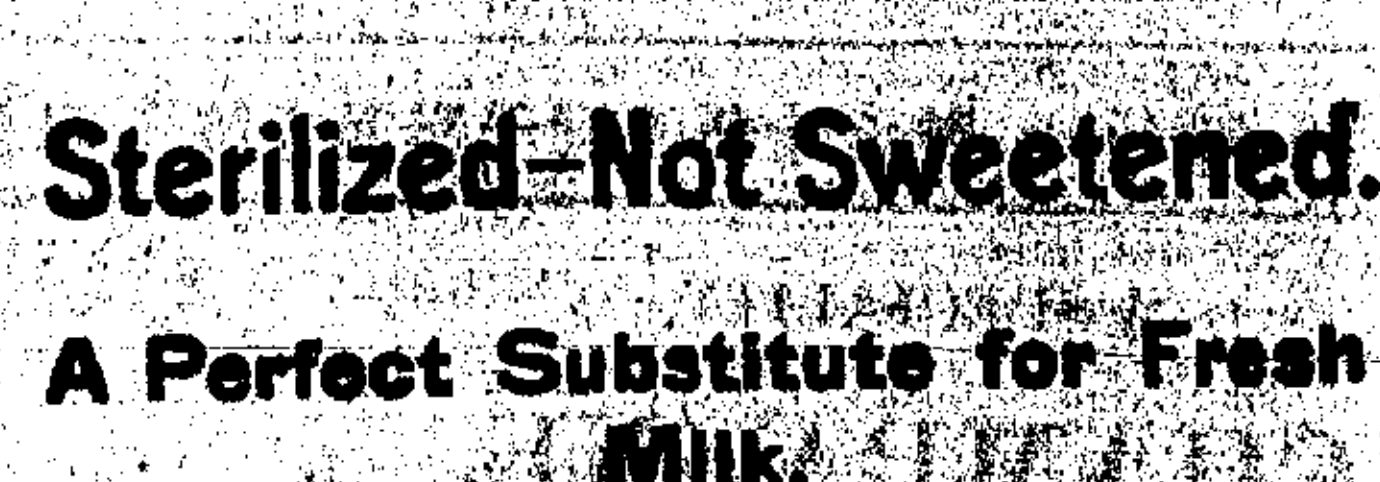
20	11	44	1	1	1
1	2	42	3	7	
21		45	0	1	

Sal.	27	m.	5 30	2 7	m.	11 9 a	0
			5 32 a	3 4		11 9 a	1
Sun.	22	m.	5 30	2 7	m.	11 23 a	0
			5 31 a	3 1		11 67 a	1

Q U A N W A H & C O ,

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN MARBLE AND GRAN
MONUMENTS.
DESIGNS & PRICES ON APPLICAT
 at No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong
 Hongkong, 17th October, 1899.

**Enriched 20 per cent.
with Cream.**



**MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS.**

NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK," NAGASAKI
A.I. A.B.C., Scott's and Engineering Code

DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI).	
Extreme Length	523 feet.
Length on Blocks	519 "
Width of Entrances on Top	58 "
Width of Entrances on Bottom	77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	20 1/2 "

DOCK No. 2 (at MUKAIJIMA.)

Extreme Length...	371 feet
Length on Blocks	350 "
Width of Entrance on Top ...	66 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom ..	53 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22 "

PATENT SLIP (at KOSUGE).
Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and execute any kind of work in **SHIPBUILDING** and **MARINE ENGINEERING** as well as in **REPAIRING OF SHIPS**. The COMPANY has a **POWERFUL SAWAGE PLANT** READY FOR SHORT

NOTICE

PIER JOHNSTOWN

**SQUARE
BOTTLE WHISKY**

SAVES

0

MAPLE

1

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
201 Hongkong.

CHARMICHAEL & BAREO
CONSULTING ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS,
CONTRACTORS,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

DESIGNS and Specifications prepared for any class of Steamships, Launches, light-draught vessels a speciality. Contractors for the supply and erecting of any type machinery. New work and repairs supervised. New and second hand Launches for Sale.

Telegrams, "CELESTE, Hongkong.
Telephone, 232.
H. F. CARMICHAEL
B. J. BARLOW.
Hongkong 1st June, 1899.

BANQUE DE L'INDO CHINE
WHEREAS the following UN-ISS
NOTES have been **STOLEN**
the Premises of the Banque De L'

Office of the said Banque in Saigon, the
 Series Y 491 to 1,000 of \$1 (One dollar)
 Series Z 491 to 1,000 of \$1 (One dollar)

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing or dealing in any such Notes, as the Banque De L'Indo-Chine accept no liability for the same.

By Order of the Chief Manager in Saigon
For the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

L. BERINDOAGUE,
Acting Manager
Hongkong, 26th February, 1901.

R. J. REMEDIOS.
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL ST

DEALER
No. 37, CAINE ROAD, HONGKONG.
Will be glad to send STAMPS on application to any address on receipt of satisfactory references.
Is also prepared to purchase used Postage stamps.

STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for
AGENTS WANTED.
15 to 25 per cent Discount Allowed.

OF
DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.
' WHISKIES at ... \$18
World for Club or Private use at ... \$19

are, mellow, matured, non-smoky, delicate flav
Agents for Hongkong.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. for the Concerned, at 14, Des

Agency: London Office, 131 Fleet Street, E.C.